The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *and* GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. IX.] *RICHMOND:* WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1795. [NUMB. 471.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, July 1st, 1795, which if not taken out before the 1st day of October next, will returned to the General Post-Office as Dead Letters.

(A.) MARTIN ASHBURN, Manchester 2: Miss Judith Anderson.

(B.) Rev. John Baldwin, Manchester: Anthony Burrow: Negro Billy, care of Mr. H. Banks: James Baker: Beulah Bromwell: Charles Burnett: Smith Blakey: James Balls: David Smith Booth, Tapper's ferry: James Boulton; brass-founder: Lewis Burwell, Esq. 2: Miss Beverley, at Richard Randolph's, Curles, 2: William Brackenridge: David Bullock, Esq. Louisa: Monsr. Bronde.

(C.) Mrs. Catherine Collins, 2: John Carty: Capt. Benjamin Chambers: Mrs. Sally Chandler, 2: Thomas Courtney, 2: Mr. Cordoza: John Compton: William Corry, dray man: Doctor James Carter: Thomas Clopton: Richard Crouch, jun: I. B. Cohen: Clerk of Henrico: Stephen Compton: Jeremiah Cortoran, hair-dresser: Paul Chedebien: John Cunliffe, Charles Carter, Esq: Mr. Crenshaw: John Clarke: A. Campbell.

(D.) Gerhard Dunter, Bellville: Mr. Ducoudry: William Dewees: William Duval, 5: John Diddep: Agricote Digard.

(E.) Reuben Ellis, care of Mr. Quarles, Manchester: Richardson Ellis: Evan Evans, millwright: Capt. John Eldridge, schooner Hazard: Capt William Evans, Buchingham.

(F.) Isham Freeman: William Frazer: Francois Fravilier: William Farr: John Fleming, Manchester.

(G.) Mark Graham, Randolph county: Mrs. Mary Barclay, care of John Groves: William Goodwin, 2: William Gregory: Mr. Gilleylen: Richard Goode, Esq: Edward Gray, Wool-comber and Dyer: William Galt: Giles and Freeman: Ambrose Gordon.

(H.) Francis E. Hudson: Lathel Holman: John Hartley, Tyger Valley, care of Jacob Westfall, Randolph county, 2: Philip Howveton, Chesterfield: James Hardy: Joseph Hooker, Capt. John Heth, 2: James Hill: Mrs. Mary Holland: Thomas Hatton: George Hamilton: Hartthorn and Donaldson, merchants: James Hardy: John Hilard, West-Liberty: Matthew Henderson, Salem county, Black river.

(J. & K.) Mr. Johnston, near Richmond: James Kidd, care of Alexander Gilchrist, 2: William Kendrick, James Kennedy, care of James Lyle: Robert Kincaid, near Richmond.

(L.) Nathaniel Lewis: James L. Liffengwell: Ryer Lewis: Mrs. Mary Lewis: James Logan, jun: Bell Mead, Capt. David Lewis: Archibald Lacy: Mon. N. Lasouche: John C. Littlepage: Monsr. Liberal, Newcastle.

(M.) Doct. Robert Morris: Farral M'Masters: Jesey Mayfield, at Mr. Starr's: William Munford, Esq. Atty. at Law: James Mabon mason: Joseph Morton: Andrew M'Gilchrist: Alexander M'Roberts: Soloman Marks: William Moxley, Manchester: Turner Morris: Col Marcom, Manchester: Matthew Murchie, Manchester: Richard Matthews: John Meredith.

(N. & O.) Peter Northern: Robert Nelson, Henrico: John Old, Manchester: Samuel Overton, Louisa.

(P.) Capt. Peter Pease, brig Federal: Thomas Pleasants, Beaver-Dam, 2: Samuel Parsons: Miss Sarah H. Purviance: Capt. Samuel O. Pettus, Louisa: Simon Peck, Manchester, 2: Daniel Peck, blacksmith: Citizen James P. Preston: Mrs. Sarah Pleasants: John Purrington: Charles Purcel: Josiah Pullen, Manchester.

(R.) Doct. James Roberts: Benjamin Reynolds: William Randolph, Esq. 2: A. Ranier, 2: Mrs. Lydia Richardson: Turner Richardson: Peter Randolph, Esq. Chatsworth: James Robertson, care of S. Archibald: Capt. Samuel Richardson, Goochland.

(S.) Henry D. Shermand: Thomas Smith, Louisa, 2: Daniel Moore, care of Samuel Swann: James Stewart, baker: C. F. Stoy: John B. Sennard: Stephen Southall: John Southall.

(T.) Henry & Samuel Toler: Nathaniel Thomas, Grocer: Benjamin Tate: Henry W. Tolid: John B. Taliaferro, Amherst: Master Richar, French gentleman: Miss Robener Thomsum: Nathaniel Twining, 2: Nathaniel Townsend, at Col. Cabell's, Amherst: Towler & Lawrence: Peter Tinsley, Esq. Clerk of the High Court Chancery, 10: Dr. Philip Turpin: Capt. Charles Tatham, 2.

(W.) Joseph Watkins: Goochland: Allen Wilson: William Woodward: Philip Woodson, care of James Heron: Monsr. Wercy: John Williams: Mrs. Wood, widow of Joseph Wood: William Willon, of Pittsburg, at Richmond: John Warel: Francis Webb, Esq: Thomas Wash, Louisa: William White, Esq: William Williamson: William Walters: James Warden: Robert Watkins: Citizen Richard Wheelan.

(Y.) Charles Young: Robert Yancy: Isaac Younghusband. 2: William Yadd.

MINTON COLLINS

MOST respectfully informs his Friends and Customers, that his ill state of health, reduces him to the necessity of taking a trip to the Hot-Springs, in Bath county, but will return early in September: At which time, he expects a compleat assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

From the Northward, and of GARDEN SEEDS from London, suitable to the season, for the supply of such of his friends as will favor him with their custom. He has now by him an assortment of such SEEDS as are suitable for this season of the year (which he can warrant to be fresh and good) which may be had at his store as usual.

Richmond, June 30, 1795. (4w)

IRISH LINENS AND SHEETINGS.

Montgomerys' & Henry,

Are now landing an assortment of the following

GOODS,

From Belfast, by way of Liverpool, viz. ¾ wide Brown Linen; ¾, ⅞ and 4-4 half Bleached do. ⅞ and 4-4 white do. 5-4 White Sheeting; Dowlas; and Cambricks; which will be sold at a low advance for Cash or Public Securities.

Richmond, June 29, 1795. (4w)

☞ *The* ACTS *passed at the* THIRD CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA, *(being the last Session) are* PUBLISHED *and ready to be delivered to Counties, &c.*

June 22, 1795.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against me as HIGH SHERIFF of the County of York, for the years 1792 and 1793, are desired to come forward immediately with their demands. This notice will be plead in bar of any claim which may be brought after the first day of January next.

ROBERT SHIELD.

YORK, June 1, 1795. (3w)

RAN-Away from the Subscriber in the month of May last, a likely negro man named DICK PEITUS, by trade a cooper, about 5 feet 10 inches high, much marked with the small-pox, of a surly countenance, and thick built. As he was raised in New-Kent County, and lived some time in Petersburg, it is probable he will be lurking about one of those places A handsome reward will be paid on delivery of the said negro to Edmund Harrison, Esq. in Richmond.

JOHN MILLER.

Botetourt, June 26, 1795. (4w)

I INTEND leaving this state for a few months, and have to request all those who are indebted to me, will call and make payment to Mr. FRANCIS TOMPKINS, or Mr. F. FOSTER, who will have charge of my business during my absence. Those who have claims against me will please apply for payment as above.

ICHABOD HUNTER.

June 30, 1795.

VIRGINIA.

In the High Court of Chancery, May 23d 1795.

BETWEEN

DAVIDSON JOHN HARLOW and SARAH HARLOW Plts.

AND

JOHN COGWELL, or CAUKWELL, and SUSANNA his wife, and ANDREW DUNSCOMB Defts.

THE defendents JOHN COGWELL, or CAUKWELL, and SUSANNA his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsil, *it is Ordered*, that the said defendents do appear here, on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city

(A Copy)

Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL those whose public claims were adjusted by, or remain in the hands of Major JOHN PRYOR, are requested to apply to JULIUS B. DANDRIDGE at Richmond for satisfaction.

FOR SALE,

OR A LEASE FOR LIFE,

TWO PLANTATIONS,

ONE of which is in the County of King and Queen, near old Pohoroan church; the other is well known by the name of New Bottle, in Gloucester County, a little below Capahosick ferry, immediately on York River. It abounds with plenty of fish, oysters, and wild fowl in their season. For particulars, apply to BENJAMIN DABNEY, Esq. of King and Queen, who is empowered to dispose of the same.

WILLIAM FINNIE.

July 7, 1795. (2w)

I wish to Sell about Two Thousand Acres of Valuable

LAND,

LYING in Charlotte county, on the waters of Little Roanoke. My price per acre, ten shillings; there are adjoining about 800 acres of old fields, which shall be given in gratis; if more agreeable to the purchaser he may take it by survey (at his expence) at 6/8 per acre for the whole.—Long credit may be had on payment of interest after the expiration of one year.

Also for Sale, several High Blooded

MARES AND COLTS,

Among them a Jolly Roger mare from a Fearnought, with a Bell-Air colt by her side; a full sister to the same mare and a Bell-Air colt; both mares warranted in foal again by Bell-Air, or the price of the season shall be refunded;—A three year old Wildair mare, a Medley mare two years old, and a yearling Shark colt, all large and likely, and from the first mentioned mare, which is the dam of Mr. *Edmund Ruffin's* horse Paymaster? My price for each of the mares with her colt £. 85; for the Wildair £. 60; for the Medley £. 70; and for the Shark colt £. 80. Those disposed to purchase will be pleased to give me early notice.

GEORGE RUFFIN.

Prince George, July 1, 1795. (2w)

FOR SALE,

A FEW CASKS OF BEST

London Porter,

Containing six and an half to seven dozen each, Imported in the ship NELLY & KITTY, Capt. CHURCH, from London. Apply to

WILLIAM WISEHAM.

Richmond, July 7, 1795.

PATOWMAC COMPANY.

☞ THE Stockholders in the Patowmac Company are requested to attend their annual Meeting at the house of the widow SUTER, in George Town, on the third day of August next. Matters of great consequence to the Company will be proposed, particularly a plan for enlarging the capital, for the purpose of finishing the work, and opening the navigation of Shenandoah river—it is therefore hoped the members will be particular in attending.

By order of the Directors,

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

Alexandria, June 26, 1795.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

April 13.

A secretary read the following letter:

Liege, Germinal 17.

The representatives of the people with the Northern Sambre, and Meuse armies, to the National Convention.

Citizens Colleagues,

"The friends of justice in the country occupied by the Northern Sambre, and Meuse armies, have long groaned under oppression of the ill-intentioned, who are covered with crimes, and recking with blood, and who endeavoured to destroy all principles of humanity, and the happiness of the French people—These patriots, waited with impatience for the happy moment, when the National Convention, in taking the ascendancy which is given it by wisdom and fortitude, shall have counteracted all the plots of malignity, shall have repressed the audacity of the Russians; and shall have punished those who rendered themselves guilty of such enormous crimes.

"Having been at Liege, when your dispatch arrived which you addressed to the representatives of the people with the armies of the Sambre and Meuse, I communicated to the citizens of that commune the accounts of the great events which had taken place in Paris; of the salutary measures which you had taken, in order to stifle in their very birth those plots tending to cover all France with mourning, and to put liberty in danger.

"I think myself obliged to inform the National Convention, that their joy was beyond all expression, when they learned the triumph of truth and virtue over error and crime. The constituted authorities, the public functionaries, and the citizens of the commune of Liege, manifested the most heartfelt impression made upon them by that happy intelligence.

"Success to justice and humanity! success to the National Convention!

(Signed) ROBERGOT"

The representatives of the people in the departments of the Moselle and Meur, to the National Convention.

Mentz, April 9.

Citizens Colleagues,

"I received yesterday the address of the Convention to the French people, of the 12th inst. I immediately went to the town-house, where I read it first to a full sitting of the magistrates. This morning according to my orders, part of the national guards and of the regular troops, have appeared under arms; the magistrates and the public functionaries, assembled in the town-house; in going out from it a band of music preceded the procession, playing the Marseillois Hymn, and other patriotic tunes. I myself read your proclamation in the principal squares and public places of the town, and you may remain convinced that here, as well as every where, the National Convention is adored and respected."

Eschasseriaux laid before the Convention a project of a decree of 80 articles, respecting the debts contracted by Emigrants, whose estates had been rendered securities for those debts, and which estates are now become national property; which was discussed article by article, and adopted by the Convention, with some alterations.

April 17.

Upon a proposition made by Charlier, the convention decreed, that the administrators of the departments shall send in accounts every decade, of the emigrants and priests who had been transported and who had returned into the bosom of the republic.

Tallien, in the name of the committee of public safety, made a report on the crimes which had sullied the French conquests in Spain, particularly in the provinces of Guipuscoa and Biscay, where the inhabitants friends of liberty, were waiting to receive the French as brethren.

Saint Sebastian, said he has opened its gates with acclamations of joy; but the entrance of the French troops within the walls of that town has been distinguished by pillage, and the most unheard of cruelties.

The committee was of opinion, that such horrible crimes ought to be disowned by the Convention

Tallien proposed to disown them formally, and to charge the committee of public safety to present a proclamation on this subject, and to institute prosecutions against the oppressors of the provinces of Guipuscoa and Biscay.

All these propositions were decreed.

A member moved, that the proclamations be translated into the Spanish language; and the men, unworthy of the name of republicans, who committed so many atrocities in Spain, should perish on scaffolds at St. Sebastian. Decreed.

29 Germinal, April 18.

Cambaceres presented the result of the labours of the committee of seven, who were charged by the decree of the 12th Germinal, with the plan for preparing the organic laws, and for putting the constitutional act partially and successively into a state of activity. The report of Cambaceres was ordered to be printed. The follwing are the principal dispositions of the decree on this subject.

I. A commission of eleven members shall be formed to prepare the organic laws. This commission shall be appointed by nominal appeal on the 2 Floreal. It shall discuss the means of action, with respect to the sovereignty of the people, connections with foreign powers, the finances, the public force, the legislative body, &c.

II. The plans of the different subjects shall be printed one decade after being presented. All citizens are invited to communicate their ideas, with respect to the best organization or the constitutional code, and the commission shall order the best conceived of these to be printed.

III. No limit is assigned to the labours of this commission, but it is recommended to them to employ the greatest possible celerity.

Cambaceres announced, that the committee of seven would soon present their plan of a decree forgiving activity to the existing government. That being done, their powers were at an end.

The president intimated that the committee of public safety was about to make a report on a most important subject.

Sitting of the 20th Floreal—May 9.

An ADDRESS from the citizens of Valenciennes—contains felicitations on the energy shewn the 12 Germinal—April 1st.

A MEMBER took this opportunity to announce that the inhabitants of the commune of Valenciennes are still unner the yoke of the terrorists. He reads a judgment of the Correctional Tribunal, which condemned an honest merchant to 500 livres fine, and six months imprisonment, only for having cried out at the theatre, "The red cap is the rallying point for those who drink so plentifully of blood." This judgment is preceded by a retrospective one, in which it is said, that the royalists seek to lose the best patriots, by giving them the atrocious qualifications of the terrorists, of drinkers of blood.

The orator demands, that this judgment be referred to the committee of legislation, which he thinks very unjust; he proposes also, that the conduct of the judges be examined by the committee of general safety. The referring of the propositions to the committee of legislation, is decreed.

Many addresses contain applauses given to the wisdom and courage of the representatives of the people.

Genissieux presents himself, to submit to discussion the additional articles, which he has already proposed, relative to the two decrees of the 22d of Germinal (11th of April) and tending,

1st. To render to the victims of tyranny, all the justice which is due to them.

2d. To hinder the enemies of the revolution from counteracting the beneficial laws of the National Convention.

3d. To put an end to the perfidious reclamations of the emigrants, who, more than once, have bought by corruption, certificates of residence.

The assembly puts off the discussion of this project till to-morrow.

The blind citizens of the Quinze-vingts observe, that their house had a revenue of 400,000 livres, when the administration was changed entirely by a decree of the National Convention. There was assigned to each individual of this house, a support of 40 sous per day, then it was sufficient; at present it is not enough for the absolute necessaries of life. The petitioners ask for supplies. Referred to the committee of supplies.

The project of the commission of eleven, which tends to give activity to the present government is discussed.

These are the principal passages in the report of Donnou.

The moment is not far off when the French people are to enjoy the benefits of a republican constitution; this moment is too near for you to form the plan of another provisory government; you have felt that it was sufficient to render the present government lively, and without compromising the liberty of the people to give it the activity that is necessary to the maintaining of social order.

It is then, neither a new work, nor a durable organization, that your commissaries propose to you; they have endeavored to fulfil the task which you have prescribed to them, with the last possible change of what exists at present.

Political overtures, and revolutionary measures, have been too much multiplied for these two years. One who knows your wants, your dangers and your resources, will not advise you to do any thing which should in the least excite commotion.

Without doubt, your present system of government is not that, which would reclaim the natural principles of social organization. Perhaps, it is neither what circumstances pointed out to you, either at the beginning of your session, or after the 9th of Thermidor. But such is the misfortunes attached to institutions of this kind, that after it has been dangerous to create them, it becomes sometimes imprudent to abolish them, and that there is often need of them, to repair the evil which they have done. To prove that we ought not to have established a committee of public safety, would not be to demonstrate at all, that we must create again, at this moment, an executive council out of the bosom of the National Convention.

In effect, citizens, you would give to this council all the activity, all the independence, which belongs naturally to the executive power, or you would subject it to the immediate inspection, and even to the direction of some among you.

In the first case, who would dare to guarantee to you, that this new power, a stranger to your perils, to your misfortunes, to your responsibility, will not be on your side, a centre of rallying offered to all malevolence; a point of support given to all intrigues; all manœuvres made to destroy liberty. Who will promise you at least, that this executive council will not become the cause or occasion of new dissentions in the Convention, or that, being exposed to perpetual distrust, and soon being the habitual object of your considerations; it will now be placed by yourselves in this size of public disapprobation, which disconcerts governments and brings on anarchy, almost inevitably?

If it is proposed to you, on the contrary, to subject this council to the direct and daily inspection of one of your committees; is it not evident, that it will direct you from the intricate windings of their principles, and that in inviting you to divide powers, they replace you precisely in the system which still more perplexes? They do more; they destroy unity and political action—they render the responsibility intermediate, and instead of a momentary solitary, or tolerable concentration—they compose a mixture, equally reprobated by all theories, and in all circumstances.

It must be acknowledged, citizens, your present instructions are defective; and therefore, your commissaries have concluded that you ought to replace them as soon as possible by a constitutional government. In the short interval which still separates you from the epoch of this definitive organization, it has appeared to us, that what exists previously can be meliorated, and ought not to be overturned.

The reporter, after having shewn the charges which the commission of seven believed necessary, terminated his reflections in the following words:

It is, besides, by a grave and solemn discussion of the constitutional laws, that an assembly taking a noble and majestic character, can acquire and preserve the ascendancy which it has need of; to be surrounded by the confidence, the esteem and the respect of the people; to propagate civic opinions, and to repel calumny. Terminated with all these hopes, your commission of eleven will give to its labors all the celerity consistent with their importance. The day wherein it shall present the result of them to you, will be more consoling for her than that wherein she can offer but an imperfect remedy for the wounds with which anarchy and despotism combined have covered the Republic.

Pilletard. I come to attack some dispositions of the projects of the decree of your commission of eleven upon the provisional government, because they appear to me dangerous.

The 9th article suffers, that the committee of legislation only shall be charged to declare if there is any room for an examination of the conduct of a representative who has been denounced; I approve, that the committees of public safety and of general safety be stripped of that power.

Independently, because it was not formidably in their hands; this is certain, considering the nature of their functions which exposes them to faults. There ought not to be attributed to any permanent committee the charge of declaring whether there is room for the examination of the conduct of a denounced representative.

A commission, of which the members are chosen by means of chance, which is entirely renewed every month, which would do away all denunciations produced and referred, during the month for

which it had been created. This is an idea, I invite you to cauſe to be examined and diſcuſſed by your commiſſion of eleven.

In the ſecond place, it is an inconveniency, much more ſerious, than the members of the committee of legiſlation, can be re-elected without any interval; to remain uncontrolable arbiters of the fate of their colleagues, and like the tribunal of Carthage, put in action a devouring ſyſtem of oppreſſion.

Without doubt it is neceſſary to make an eſtabliſhment, on purpoſe to be charged with this examination; without doubt, it is neceſſary to inſure to the people the right of denouncing one of its repreſentatives. Public and individual liberty claim this guarantee, but it claims alſo liberty of opinion for any of the repreſentatives. I attack alſo the 12th article of the ſame project, where it attributes to the adminiſtration of the departments, the power of nominating the members of the adminiſtrations of the diſtricts, and of the general councils of the communes. I believe that attribution dangerous in many reſpects. Do not expoſe yourſelves to the inconveniencies of ſuch a choice; that the councils general of the communes, and of the adminiſtrations of the diſtricts be filled by parents or creatures of the members of the adminiſtrative departments; for then would you not have much of the departments of the Republic, oppreſſors, ſervile agents of oppreſſion, and of the oppreſſed. Has it been conſidered that the adminiſtrations of the departments decide definitively upon the reclamations of thoſe who are diſarmed, and that by means of contrivance between the adminiſtration? The moſt peaceable citizen, if he has oppoſite intereſts, if he has at any time been a rival of ſuch and ſuch adminiſtrators, perhaps he may be treated as a terroriſt, and that his reclamations, however juſt, will be ſtifled between the two wickets of a department; you who execrate the ſyſtem of Robeſpierre, repel unanimouſly a ſyſtem as fatal as his, and which would be offered as a reſource for incorrigible royaliſm, and perfidious combinations.

It has been ſaid to us that the only more preferable to that is the election by the people. I think, on the contrary, that the nomination of public functionaries being the right of ſovereignty, none can exerciſe it beſides the people, that they have rendered us that ſame ſovereignty. Abſtain from favoring this miſtake of principles adopted with too much eagerneſs on ſome occaſions by certain adminiſtrative bodies.

Continue then, citizens, to make, *yourſelves* the choice of the nomination of officers for the civil employs, whatever may be the inconvenience of this method.

You may ſometimes be miſtaken, I acknowledge, but the faults which take place from error, are not ſo fatal as thoſe which ariſe from malevolence.

I conclude 1ſt. By referring to the commiſſion of eleven, the propoſition which I make to charge a commiſſion to declare whether there is room to examine the conduct of a denounced repreſentative of the people.

2d. With regard to what the National Convention pronounce, as by the paſſed, the nomination of civil employments upon the preſentation of its committee of public ſafety. This diſcourſe ſhall be printed.

Leſage (of Eure of Loire) combats many diſpoſitions of the project ſent by the commiſſion. He believes that the committee of public ſafety, would be clothed with too much power; and that eſpecially it ought not to inſpect the National treaſury. If our laſt tyrants ſays he, had, in fact, the management of the public treaſures, at leaſt it was not by any law. They made free with the National treaſury, only by means of the cowardice of the chiefs of it, who feared death. America had a National Convention; but it did not govern, and America was free. England had a kind of a National Convention in the long parliament; this parliament governed.—It produced a Cromwell, and ſoon Charles II. mounted the throne of his father. We have had our Cromwells having, at moſt, not had a Charles II. Behold the project of a decree which the Pater propoſes.

Art. 1. The revolutionary government is aboliſhed.

2. Till the Republican conſtitution can be put in activity, the committee of public ſafety is preſerved.

3. It ſhall be compoſed of ſixteen members named by the convention, and taken from its boſom.

4. One quarter of the committe ſhall be renewed every month.

5. The executive commiſſioners are to be reduced to ſeven.

6. They are to be choſen by the convention, and taken out of its boſom.

7. The government is entruſted to reſponſible commiſſaries.

8. The committee of public ſafety is the council and the inſpector of the conduct of the executive commiſſaries.

9. The reviſion of the revolutionary judgments attributed to the committee of legiſlation ſhall be for the future attributed to the comittee of repeal.

10. The committees are ſtill charged with preparing the laws.

Fernaud propoſed to reduce the number of executive commiſſions to ſix, to entruſt the police of Paris to the committee of general ſafety, and the management of country affairs to the committee of public ſafety.

Lonvet thinks that the organization of the democratic conſtitution of 1790, ought to be attended to without delay, and that there ought to be given to the committees only power enough to carry on the government. He demands the order of the day upon many articles of the project of the commiſſion of eleven.

Thibaudot contends, on the contrary for the project, which he regards as neceſſary to refit the manœuvres of the enemies of the convention and of liberty: He pretends that the National Convention holds in its hands all the powers of the people, to defend liberty in the revolutionary criſis, and of conſequence that cannot be called uſurpation, which was an authority they had given to their committees.

PARIS, May 8.

The trial of Fouquier Tinville and his accomplices, is at length terminated. The Jury brought in their verdict yeſterday and found

Fouquier Tinville, late public accuſer,
Etinne Foucault, Ex-Judge of the revolutionary tribunal,
Gatriel Tonſſain Seiller, Ex-Preſident,
F. P. G. de Launay, Ex-Judge,
Pierre Lenoy called dix Aout, Ex-Judge,
Leopold Renaudin, Ex-Juror,
Jochein Villete, Ex-Juror,
Jean Louis Prieur, Ex-Juror,
Claude Louis, Chatelet, Ex-Juror,
Francois Gebaid, Ex-Juror,
Pierre Joſeph Boyenval,
Pierre Gillaume Benoit,
Marie Joſeph Lanne,
Joſeph Vernay,
Francois Dupommier, and
A. M J. Hermann,

guilty of having committed at the Revolutionary tribunal in the ſecond year of the Republic, crimes tending to favour the plans of the enemies of the People, to promote the diſſolution of the National Convention, and to arm the citizens againſt each other; of having cauſed an innumerable quantity of citizens to periſh under the forms of law; of having drawn out liſts of proſcription; of having tried and condemned 30, 40, and even 60 perſons at a time, within three hours; of having drawn out indictments in ſuch a confuſſed manner that the father has often been executed for the ſon, and the ſon for the father; of having refuſed to perſons accuſed a copy of the act of accuſation againſt them; of having picked Juries, inſtead of chuſing them by lot, &c.—The public accuſer, as ſoon as the verdict was pronounced, required that the penalty of death ſhould be paſſed upon them.

The Preſident immediately aſked what they had to ſay againſt the application of the law?

Boyenval exclaimed, Since I am to loſe my head on the ſcaffold, I deſire of the tribunal that orders may be given to let me ſuffer the puniſhment of my crimes in peace."

Gerard. "I do not queſtion the juſtice of the Convention, but why did they puniſh the authors of our crimes with baniſhment only, and why are we who only acted by their commands to be puniſhed with death. Nevertheleſs it does not ſignify. I die a Republican. Vive la Republique!"

Renauden. "I never did any thing but what was proper.

Lanne. "I only regret leaving my wife."

Dupommier. "And I my children"

Launay. "How came I to be implicated with ſuch a man as Fouquier!"

Villate "What I propheſied in my part of cauſes ſecrettes, in ſpeaking of the Apocalypſe, will come to paſs."

The Preſident then paſſed ſentence of death upon them.

Fouquier Tinville.—"Since it has been decided that I ſhould loſe my head on the ſcaffold, poſterity, to whom all things muſt be known, will diſcover who the real conſpirators are. I demand to be led to immediate execution. I am ready."

The condemned perſons were carried from the bar, and this morning they were carried, amidſt an immenſe crowd of perſons, who beſtowed the moſt bitter execrations on them, to the place de Greve, where they were executed.

May 11.

There was ſome fermentation yeſterday in ſeveral parts of Paris, on account of the ſcanty diſtribution of bread. Nevertheleſs, this fermentation did not ariſe to any great height, becauſe we know that a large quantity of corn is expected at Dunkirk.

May 12.

From Dieppe we learn, that M. Eden, the Engliſh commiſſioner, who had reſided there ſometime, has returned to London, after having had with a French commiſſioner ſeveral conferences, which do not appear to have been in the ſmalleſt degree effectual.

The number of perſons detained in the different priſons is 2152.

BRUSSELLS, April 30.

The letters, that have been received from the bank of the Rhine, mention, that for ſeveral days different corps of Auſtrian troops have quitted their poſition near Mulheim, and have proceeded towards the upper Rhine, which is now the general rendezvous of the enemy's troops.

The Republican generals watch with an attentive eye all the operations of the allies for the purpoſe of diſconcerting their project with the greater eaſe. The paſſage of the Rhine offers almoſt inſurmountable obſtacles. It would coſt the Auſtrians dear if they attempt it, as every thing announces that they will. The ſame letters, which have afforded us the above details, add, that the French advanced poſts, having fired upon the boats which the enemy had placed before Vaſſendar, all the fortreſſes of Ehrenbreiſtein commanded a tremendous fire upon Coblentz and its environs. This firing however ſoon ceaſed, and a new arrangment was made for the purpoſe of putting an end to hoſtilities that are unavailing and uſeleſs.

The central adminiſtration of the country between the Meuſe and the Rhine have paſſed an Arret, by which all the exemptions, prerogatives, and privileges of the Nobleſſe and Clergy are aſtoniſhed.

Theſe ci-devant privileged Orders are in future to pay the ſame impoſts, taxes, contributions, and other public charges, as the other citizens have done.

All the municipalities have been organized in Belgium, and put on the following footing:—Every city is to have a municipality, a mayor, a national agent, and a deputy; there is alſo to be a Council general of the commune, compoſed of the principal citizens, who are to do duty gratuitouſly.

SPAIN.

FIGUIERES, IN CATALONIA, April 9.

The queſtion of War or Peace between France and Spain has been ſome time in agitation. As Citizen Bourgoin, previouſly to the commencement of hoſtilities, ſucceeded in an embaſſy to the Spaniſh Court, it was generally underſtood that he was authorized to open a negociation, for the purpoſe of ſubmitting the preliminaries of a peace. He has paſſed ſome days at this place on his way from Paris, and it is generally believed that he is charged with a miſſion of a ſecret nature. The object of this miſſion is aſſuredly to treat with the court of Madrid on the ſubject of peace.

Though nothing has tranſpired on which any reliance can be placed, it is obvious from a coincidence of circumſtances that a peace will ſoon take place between France and Spain.

It is even reported, that peace is already concluded, but that Spain did not chooſe to acknowledge it from an apprehenſion that England would intercept her homeward bound India fleet. Theſe reports are, however too vague to entitle them to credit.

Certain it is, that directions have been given for removing to the interior all the vehicles which are not of immediate ſervice, and likewiſe the capture of the enemy.

Seven of the gentlemen, who had the misfortune to be wounded in attempting to ſuppreſs the riots among the pitmen near Newcaſtle, are ſince dead.

L' ORIENT.

After a blockade of more than two decades by an Engliſh diviſion of veſſels of war in the Bay of Biſcay and the Pertuis, we have ſucceeded to bring into the ports of the ci-devants Brittanny, the rich and precious convoy, to the number of 140 ſail loaded with grain for the relief of the Communes of Nantz, Noritmoutiar, Belliſle ed Mer, l'Orient, Breſt, Landernau, &c.

The greateſt activity reigns in the port of l'Orient; five veſſels of the line and three frigates are upon the ſtocks. In a few decades the ſuperb veſſel the Dix Aout will be launched.

LONDON, May 9.

Yeſterday morning we had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the return of three companies of the guards amounting to about 180 men. His majeſty went to welcome the brave but unfortunate men on their arrival; and rode at their head into town, the band playing the tune of "See the conquering Hero comes."—It is impoſſible to deſcribe their tattered condition, but the men, as well as their female followers, appeared healthy, and joy animated every feature on their return to Old England. The King ſhook every one of them heartily by the hand.

AMERICA.

BOSTON, June 15.

SECRET ORDERS.

It is very confidentially ſaid (ſays a late London paper) that Miniſters have again iſſued orders for ſeizing all ſhips of whatever nation, laden with corn or proviſions for French ports. It is hardly credible that, after hazarding a rupture with America, Denmark, and Sweden, after paying a million and a half of ſmart money, for the ſeizure of neutral ſhips, they can ſo ſoon think of incurring the ſame penalties, upon the ſame abſurd hope of ſtarving France.

OBSERVATION.

The preſent ſituation of this country is truly alarming—That after a Treaty had been entered into between Britain and the American miniſters, and while this treaty was before the Senate of the United States for ratification, that *new orders "ſhould be iſſued by his Britannic Majeſty, to ſeize ALL AMERICAN VESSELS bound to France."*—What can theſe things mean? Are we to become the dupes of his Britiſh Majeſty? And during the ſolemnity of the buſineſs of ratifying the treaty, are we to ſubmit to orders iſſued in violation of our neutrality; and is the American commerce to continue expoſed to the depredations of the Britiſh navy, privateers, &c. If we are an independent nation, let us exert our ſtrength in the line of *our commerce*, and not by *ſix frigates*—But if we mean to ſurrender our ſovereignty and ſubmit to every impoſition, let us ſend another ambaſſador to inform the Britiſh Court that we are willing to return to our former ſtate as Colonies, and are ready to ſign a Chart Blanche, for them to fill up in ſuch way and manner as they pleaſe—Let us be ſomething or nothing.

COMMUNICATION.

Fellow Citizens! Old Tories, Britiſh Emiſſaries and their connections, have been for theſe ſeveral days endeavouring to rouſe reſentment, that you may be guilty of ſome flagrant acts of indiſcretion—They are continually ringing in your ears the unfortunate tranſactions of Saturday night—They, and they only have procured advertiſements, and ſcattered them through the town, to excite you to acts of violence, to anſwer their vile purpoſes: Take heed of thoſe vipers; be on your guard againſt their wicked deſigns; for ſhould you be urged by their dark and baſe arts to acts of outrage, the honeſt democrats will with tears of ſorrow, weep over you, and endeavor to prevent ſuch proceedings, while our nobles will be ſleeping in their beds or perhaps laughing at your folly over the third bottle.

MYRIADS.

JUNE 23.

FIRE.

On Sunday laſt the town were alarmed by the cry, that the Galen, juſt from London, was on fire. They inſtantly aſſembled, and by their uſual exertion, which beggar praiſe, ſoon extinguiſhed it. It appeared to have been occaſioned by the burſting of bottles with vitriol; of 20 bottles packed with ſaw duſt in a caſe, 19 burſt. The ſaw duſt was conſumed to coal, and the box was conſiderable hurt; but, luckily, little of the vitriol getting out, no goods were injured.

JUNE 24.

UNWARRANTABLE PROCEEDINGS.

[*FACTS.*]

To record any tranſactions which reſpects diſgrace upon our fellow citizens is a very diſagreeable taſk—But ſilently to paſs over the unlawful and riotous proceedings on Saturday night, would argue a groſs deficiency of duty—Its riſe and progreſs we ſhall endeavour to narrate with juſtice and impartiality.—On Friday laſt, it was reported, that one of the Bermudian privateers, which had been among the late depredators on American commerce had come into the harbour, to water. This rouſed the feelings of many: and ſome inconſiderate perſon iſſued a ſhort handbill, calling on the citizens to attend the exhibition, at the Long-Wharf, in diſmantling a Bermudian privateer, accordingly a conſiderable number attended; and about nine o'clock on Saturday night, attacked the ſloop Speedwell of Halifax, from New-Providence, plundered and cut her maſt, rigging, &c. to pieces; and to complete the buſineſs, at about 12 o'clock towed her off into the ſtream, and ſet fire to her; thereby riſking the deſtruction of the ſhipping at anchor, and, in fact, the town of Charleſton, to which, the tide being flood, ſhe drifted; and where the alarm bell for fire was rung. However by the active exertions of ſome of the inhabitants, the blazing hull was towed into a cove, and there burnt to the water's edge. In diſmantling the ſloop, ſome military ſtores were found on board her, which ſerved to exaſpirate the rioters, and perhaps provoked them to the lengths they finally went. Theſe, we have aſcertained, to be 2 iron three pounders, two ſwivels, eight muſkets, about forty charges of ſhot, and 15lb powder. Theſe were taken on board at Halifax, and intended merely, as appears by the declaration of the Captain, the clearance and by the extreme weakneſs of the crew (no more than four men) as a defence againſt the gun-boats and ſmall armed crafts, which cruize about the Bermudian iſlands, and fitted out at Charleſtown. Capt. Meagher, who commanded the ſloop, has declared, on oath, that he never was concerned in any privateering, or was ever entered in a Britiſh king's ſhip, and has, before Mr. Juſtice Barrett, proteſted upon oath, that the ſloop Speedwell [mentioned through miſtake to be the Betſey of St. Croix, in the Governor's proclamation; from the circumſtance of her having, to eſcape privateers, that name on her ſtern] is owned at Halifax, by Mr. Thomas Fills, merchant, John Croſkill, and himſelf, mariners; all of Halifax. That ſhe ſailed from thence about the beginning of April, on a trading voyage, for New-Providence, having on board as cargo, ſalmon, mackarell, potatoes, flour, boards, ſome fiſh, &c. That on his return from New-Providence to Nova-Scotia, having on board beſides 2500 dollars in ſpecie, lignum-vitæ, hides, pine-apples, &c. [we learn to the amount, with the veſſel, to near 10,000 dollars] meeting with contrary winds, and being apprehenſive his pine apples would damage, he came into this port, made a regular entry of veſſel and cargo, at the Cuſtom-Houſe, and obtained a permit to land and diſpoſe of his cargo; and that ſhe was deſtroyed, as is repreſented above. The papers of the ſloop, which was lodged in town, before the riot took place, prove the repreſentations of the Captain; and ſhew the wicked wantonneſs of the rioters. Mr. Fillis one of the owners of the ſloop and cargo, is ſon to a gentleman, whoſe exertions in the cauſe of liberty, and whoſe ſacrifices for the relief and ſupport of American priſoners, when confined at Halifax, are recorded in the hearts of many of our citizens.

Yeſterday the Governor made the following communication to the Legiſlature:

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Having received late on Saturday afternoon laſt, official information from the Conſul of the French Republic, that a veſſel had anchored within this harbour, laſt from New-Providence, and that there was reaſon to ſuſpect that ſhe was a concealed foreign privateer, I immediately gave orders to a proper officer to make diligent enquiry into the cauſe of ſuſpicion, and report the ſame to me, that I might conſider what meaſures I ought to take thereon: Very late in the evening, I was informed that an outrageous aſſembly of men had diſmanſted the veſſel and thrown the cargo then on board into the ſea, and ſoon after, between ten and eleven o'clock, and not until then, a man came to my houſe and ſaid that he was commander of the veſſel, and that his whole property was deſtroyed by the ſaid perſons aſſembled as aforeſaid—On the next day I ſummoned the Council and aſked advice. They adviſed me to iſſue a proclamation immediately; although it was not in the power of the Governor and council, to offer a ſuitable reward, to ſuch perſons as might diſcover and bring to juſtice any perſon or perſons concerned in ſo dangerous a proceeding. You alone have the diſpoſal of the public monies, and I refer it to you to judge whether a ſuitable reward is neceſſary to give ſtrength to the proclamation. You will determine thereon as your wiſdom ſhall direct.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Council Chamber,
Boſton, June 22, 1795.

Legiſlative Proceedings.

The above was committed to a joint committee, conſiſting of Hon. Meſſrs Dane and Davis, Meſſrs. Sewall, Tudor and Edwards.

Yeſterday

There came down from the Senate, a reſolution, reported by the committee of both houſes, to whom was referred his Excellency's meſſage—which reſolution authorized the Governor and Council to offer a reward of 500 dollars to any perſons, who ſhould diſcover and bring to puniſhment the adviſers or perpetrators of the outrage committed on the veſſel referred to in the meſſage; and containing a requeſt to the governor to render all proper aſſiſtance to the ſufferers, to enable them to obtain an indemnity for their loſſes. The houſe aſſigned 10 o'clock this day to conſider the ſubject, and in the mean time committed the reſolution to a committee, conſiſting of Dr. Euſtis, Mr. Sprague, and Col. Barnes.

EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS.

On Sunday his Excellency the Governor iſſued the following Proclamation.

BY THE GOVERNOR—A PROCLAMANION.

Whereas it has been repreſented to me, that a number of perſons unknown, did the laſt night riotouſly and unmultuouſly aſſemble in the town of Boſton, and with force and violence, did burn a veſſel named the Betſey, of St. Croix, lying at the Long-Wharf in the ſaid Boſton, and deſtroyed the cargo then on board.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of the Council, to iſſue this proclamation;—hereby requiring all magiſtrates, ſheriffs and conſtables, and I do alſo recommend to every good citizen of this Commonwealth, that they uſe their utmoſt endeavours for diſcovering, apprehending, and bringing to juſtice any, or all perſons concerned in this unlawful and dangerous proceeding—ſo that he or they, may be dealt with according to law.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boſton, this twenty-firſt day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, and in the nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Atteſt, JOHN AVERY, Jun. Sec'ry.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

There is a letter in town from Bermuda, received by a reſpectable gentleman in this city, which mentions that Bridger Goodrich, that notorious privateer's man, departed this life on the 13th June, 1795.

Whilſt the treaty was under diſcuſſion in the Senate, the following propoſitions were brought forward and reſpectively offered as ſubſtitutes to the reſolution of ratification which ultimately prevailed.

MR. BURR's MOTION.

That further conſideration of the treaty concluded at London, the 19th of November, 1794, be poſtponed, and that it be recommended to the Preſident of the United States to proceed without delay, to further friendly negociations with his Britannic Majeſty, in order to affect alterations in the ſaid treaty, in the following particulars:

That the 9th, 10th, and 24th articles, and ſo much of the 25th as relates to the ſhelter of refuge to be given to the armed veſſels of ſtates or ſovereigns at war with either party, be expunged.

2d Art. That no privilege or right be allowed to the ſettlers or traders mentioned in the ſecond article, other than thoſe which are ſecured to them by the Treaty of 1783, and exiſting laws.

3d Art. That the 3d article be expunged, or ſo modified that the citizens of the United States may have the uſe of *all* rivers, ports and places within the territories of his Britannic Majeſty in North-America, in the ſame manner as his ſubjects may have thoſe of the United States.

6th Art. That the value of Negroes and other property, carried away contrary to the 7th article of the treaty of 1783, *and the loſs and damage ſuſtained by the United States, by the detention of the poſts*, be paid for by the Britiſh government; the amount to be aſcertained by the commiſſioners who may be appointed to liquidate the claims of the Britiſh creditors.

12th Art. That what relates to the Weſt-India

trade and the provisos and conditions thereof in the 12th article be expunged, or be rendered much more favorable to the United States, and without any restraint on the exportation in vessels of the United States, of any articles, not the growth, produce or manufacture of the said islands of his Britannic Majesty.

15th Art. That no clause be admitted which may restrain the United States from reciprocating benefits by discriminating between foreign nations, in their commercial arrangements, or prevent them from encreasing the tonnage, or other duties on British vessels, on terms of reciprocity, or in stipulated ratio.

21st Art. That the subjects or citizens of either party, be not restrained from accepting commissions in the army or navy of any foreign power.

MR. TAZEWELL's MOTION.

That the President of the United States be informed, that the Senate will not consent to the ratification of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, concluded at London on the 19th November, 1794, for the reasons following—

1. Because so much of the treaty as was intended to terminate complaints, flowing from the inexecution of the treaty of 1783, contains stipulations that were not rightfully or justly requirable, of the United States, and which are, both impolitic and injurious to their interest; and because the treaty hath not secured that satisfaction from the British government, for the removal of negroes, in violation of the treaty of 1783, to which the citizens of the United States, were justly entitled.

2. Because the rights of individual states, are by the 9th article of this treaty, unconstitutionally invaded.

3. Because however impolitic or unjust it may generally be, to exercise the power prohibited by the 10th article, yet it rests on legislative discretion, and ought to be prohibited by treaty.

4. Because so much of the treaty, as relates to commercial arrangements between the parties, wants that reciprocity, upon which alone, such like arrangements ought to be founded, and will operate ruinously to the American commerce and navigation.

5. Because the treaty prevents the United States from the exercise of that controul over their commerce and navigation, as connected with other nations, which might better the condition of their intercourse with friendly nations.

6. Because the treaty asserts a power in the President and Senate to controul and even annihilate the constitutional right of the Congress of the United States over their commercial intercourse with foreign nations.

7. Because if the construction of this treaty should not produce an infraction of the treaties now subsisting between the United States and their allies, it is calculated to excite sensations which may not operate beneficially to the United States.

Notwithstanding the Senate will not consent to ratification of this treaty, they advise the President of the United States to continue his endeavors, by friendly discussion with his Britannic Majesty, to adjust all the real causes of complaint between the two nations.

The propositions were both rejected by a vote of 20 to 10. We are informed, that the members who voted in the affirmative were,

Bingham, Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Frelinghuysen, Foster, Gunn, Henry, King, Latimer, Paine, Potts, Read, Ross, Rutherford, Strong, Trumbull, Vining, Livermore and Marshall.

In the Negative.

Brown, Bloodworth, Burr, Butler, Jackson, Langdon, Martin, Mason, Robinson and Tazewell.

By MONDAY Evening's MAIL.

NEW YORK, July 7.

By an arrival from France, on Saturday, we have been favored with a Paris paper of May 21, from which we have translated the following important articles.

PARIS, May 20.

Notwithstanding the terrible misery which prevails among a numerous part of the people of Paris, it seems to be felt in a small degree [with an exception of some unhappy wretches who appear to be spititless] the rest of this metropolis wear an aspect as smiling as in prosperity. The fair sex are more lively than ever; and we see spirited horses with splendid harness and carriage, tho few in number, on account of the dearness of forage.

The depreciation and public contempt of assignats, has produced its worst effects, that is, ill humor among the honest, dismay and discouragement among the rich, and an insulting joy among the agitators who purchase assignats at 50 per cent. loss† and with these obtain the national property.

[The paper proceeds to state a number of instances of individuals ruined by the depreciation of assignats—an evil that falls mostly on the poorer class of traders and then the writer goes on.]

What is the remedy for these evils?—Neither proscriptions nor punishments—A government is the voice of all France; a government that we want—A government that shall possess the public confidence and the assent of a great majority of the nation—A government which shall retain no tinge, no shade of party-spirit—A government in short that may resist the attacks of all parties, and which every man may consider as the source of his future prosperity.

Here we must begin—until this great point is obtained, it is in vain to attempt to restore the public credit, by any financial operation however extraordinary,.

The public safety is solely in the hands of the commission of *eleven*. They cannot be too expeditious in offering the basis of the work. To answer the wishes of the nation, their proceedings must be rapid as the course of the sun. But such is the fatillity of circumstances, that the more pressing the measure, the more it demands mature deliberation. A constitution formed precipitately like that of 1793, would plunge us in new calamities; yet if it is not soon offered to the country in danger, what will become of us? Who can divine or foresee our fate!

We have just read a hand-bill which invites all the citizens to proceed in a mass to the convention make a statement of the general misery of the scarcity and dearness of provisions, and in fine to demand the constitution of 1793, as the only means of restoring happiness to the French people. On the other side, we are just informed that the citizens in many parts of Paris exclaim, *vive le roy*, (long live the king.) We do not affirm the fact, as we are not certain of it.

But what is certain is, that the general has been beaten in all the sections; it is said because the Fauxbourg Antonie is about to present a petition to the convention. Tomorrow we will give an account of what shall pass.

† A private letter from France states the value of assignats to be as one to 150.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SITTING OF MAY 20.

Pierret, in the name of the committees of public safety and general surety, announces to the convention that a new insurrection is formed in Paris. He read a paper of which the following is an extract:

"The people, considering that the government causes them to die of famine—that it causes to be imprisoned and massacred those who ask for bread—that its force is derived only from the weakness of the citizens—that the guards drawn from their armies to weaken them, have not taken the oath to this tyranny, but to the people—that it belongs to the portion of the people nearest the oppressors, to give the signal of revolt, the *people order*, 1st. That the citizens of Paris, male and female, proceed this day in mass to the convention, to demand bread, the abolition of the revolutionary government, the immediate establishment of the constitution of 1793, the dissolution of the present government and its replacement, the arrestation of each of the members who compose it, the release of all who are confined for having demanded bread, the convocation of the primary assemblies on the 25th Prairal (June 13) to renew all the constituted authorities and to replace the convention, with the legislative body, on the 25th of next Messidor, (July 13).

2d. The barriers shall be shut; persons and property shall be put under the safeguard of the people, who shall seize the river, the telegraphe, the alarm guns and the drums, to the end, that no use may be made of them.

3d. The citizens employed in subsistances, shall alone have permission to pass the barriers; there shall be delivered them a certificate by a commission ad hoc.

4th. The companies of infantry and horse now in Paris or its environs are invested to rally under the banners of the people.

5th. All power not emanating from the people is suspended—every agent or officer of government, who shall not immediately resign his functions, shall be regarded as a partizan of the tyranny and punished as such.

6th. The people shall not take rest, till they have re-established the means of subsistence and secured the happiness of all the French.

7th. The rallying point is, READ and THE CONSTITUTION OF 1793.

8th. An address shall be made to the armies, informing them of the motives and success of the insurrection.

At the bottom of this order, there is a note, conceived nearly in this manner.—"The government will not be able to restrain the movement of the people, when they shall take from their magazines, the provisions stored there for the execution of its criminal designs."

Some applauses proceed from the tribunes at the reading of this paper. The convention indignant declare they will remain at their post.

Many of the members spoke in succession. They declared that there was a design to pillage property, to bring about another 12th Germinal, (April 1, commotion, at the time of Banishing Barrere) to arrest the circulation of provisions, and prevent the convention from concluding a peace with most of the combined powers. They invited the people not to disgrace their virtues, and to bear for a few days longer what they had suffered for five years.

A moment after, Laport informed the convention, that the mal-contents had just begun their movements. It was decreed that the commune of Paris, is responsible to the republic for every attack on the National Representation—That every citizen is required to appear forthwith with arms, at the head quarters of his section, there to wait the orders of his commanders—that there shall be roll-call in each company and a list of the absent shall be sent to the administration of Police, who should render an account of them to the committee of general safety; that the ringleaders of the riot are outlawed—that it is enjoined on all good citizens to fall upon them—that those shall be reputed ringleaders who compose the first *twenty* individuals taken at the head of each collection of people—that petitions presented according to law shall be heard—that the convention shall be permanent, till tranquility is restored and that the committees of government shall make returns hourly of the state of Paris.

[Here end our accounts, in the midst of this interesting period; a circumstance much to be regretted. The same paper however contains part of a project for forming a sinking fund or bank for the redemption of assignats, which we shall publish tomorrow.]

RICHMOND, JULY 15.

Mr. DAVIS,

YOU were obliging enough last week to publish what is called an authentic Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America; but you forgot to add the *proof* of its authenticity. You will therefore much oblige many of your Customers, by publishing it in your next, and subjoining the Resolve of the Senate of the 26th of June, with the remark, as to the impropriety of publishing an unfinished negociation, together with the enclosed extracts from the 5th section of the 1st article of the Constitution of the United States.

The proof of the Authenticity of the Treaty published in our last.

Philadelphia, June. 29, 1795.

SIR,

I have seen in your paper of this date an abstract of the late Treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, which though not perfectly correct is nearly so.

As this publication will probably excite a newspaper discussion, it is of importance that the people should possess a full and accurate knowledge of the subject to which their attention may be drawn, and which I think has already been improperly withheld from them. Lest therefore the Treaty should be presumed more favourable or represented to be less so than it really is, I send you herewith a genuine copy, which you may correct your statement by, or make such other use of as you please, for the purpose of giving to the citizens of America full information respecting this momentous business.

I am, Sir, your
obedient servant,
STE. THO MASON.

[One of the Senators from Virginia]

To Benj. F. Bache, Editor of the Aurora.

In SENATE of the UNITED STATES,
June 26, 1795.

Resolved, That the injunction of secrecy concerning the communications made by the President of the United States, on the 8th June, instant, be rescinded; but that it be nevertheless enjoined by the Senators, not to authorize or allow, any copy of the said communications, or any article thereof.

The above resolution will shew the impropriety of Mr. Mason, making public an unfinished negociation.

Extract from the 5th Section of the 1st Article of the Constitution of the United States.

"Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

"Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment, require *secrecy*."

The following is published in the Philadelphia Gazette as an extract of an act of Parliament, just passed in England.

"And whereas it is likewise expedient under the present circumstances, to permit for a limitted time, the importation of certain other provisions into Great-Britain, in British ships, belonging to persons of any kingdom or state in amity with his Majesty, and navigated in any manner whatever, without payment of any duty whatever. Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this act, and until the expiration of six weeks from the commencement of the next session of Parliament, it shall and may be lawful to and for any persons whatever, to import into Great-Britain, from any port or place whatever, in any British ship or vessel, or in any other ship or vessel belonging to persons of any kingdom or state in amity with his Majesty; and navigated in any manner whatever, any beans called kidney or French beans, tares, lentiles, callivances, and all other sorts of pulse; and also bulls, oxen, cowes, calves, sheep, lambs and swine; beef, pork, mutton, veal and lamb, whether salted or otherwise; bacon, hams, tongues, butter, cheese, potatoes, rice, sago and sago powder, taproca, vermicelli, millet, feed, poultry, fowls, eggs, game, and sour crout, without the payment of any duty whatever, at all times before the said expiration of six weeks from the commencement of the said next session of Parliament; any thing in any act or acts of Parliament to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding."

☞ GENTLEMEN who do not take News-Papers, and who do seize them from others who incur the expence, commit acts of impoliteness, which their own reason will condemn—Let this be a memorandum.

☞ THE FIRST MONDAY in SEPTEMBER next, being the day appointed by law for a general meeting of the DISMAL SWAMP CANAL COMPANY; it is therefore hoped that the Members will be pointed in their attendance, at the Borough Tavern in Norfolk, where the said meeting is proposed to be held.

All those SHARES on which the payments heretofore required shall not have been made, will then be sold, before the door of the Tavern aforesaid.

THOMAS NEWTON,
DANIEL BEDINGER, } Directors.
THOMAS WILLOCK

Norfolk, July 7, 1795. (8w)

In the High Court of Chancery, June the 8th, 1795.

BETWEEN
WILLIAM RADFORD, Pltf.
AND
JAMES INNIS, Administrator of JOHN AMMINETT, deceased, and THOMAS ELLIS and NANCY, his wife, Defts.

THE Defendants Thomas Ellis, and Nancy his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not Inhabitants of this Country: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by his Counsel, *It is Ordered*, That the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a Copy of this Order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said City. (SWKS)

(A Copy)
Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

JAMES TERNAN,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY;

VERY respectfully acquaints his numerous FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, and the PUBLIC, that he has just received, per the Richmond from London, a fresh and general assortment of GENUINE

MEDICINE,

Now opening at his Store opposite Colonel Gamble's, and likewise in Petersburg—and assures the public, that he is enabled and determined to supply Doctors, Apothecaries, Country Merchants, and Families, on more reasonable and modern terms than they can be elsewhere supplied, being indubitably enabled thereto, as lately having personally formed a permanent correspondence with the East-India Company, and wholesale druggists in London, with whom his purchases are cash, and by whom he will be constantly supplied. Any persons therefore wanting supplies in this line, will find it advantageous by applying to him, as he is resolved to sell on a very moderate per cent. And as his customers daily encrease, he is determined to attend constantly to this line of business in future, and will pay the strictest attention and use every effort to render satisfaction to such as please to favor him with their commands.

ALSO RECEIVED, A LARGE QUANTITY OF
ANGUSTURA AND RED BARK,
Most effectual cure for the FEVER and AGUE.

N.B. His Medicines are and shall be of such a quality as have been approved of, preferred for genuineness, and made use of even in the private families of the first physicians in this City, Petersburg, and adjacent counties.

RICHMOND, July 14, 1795.

ROBERT GAMBLE,

Has just received by the St. Tamany from Liverpool, and by other late arrivals, an extensive assortment of

GOODS,

WHICH will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or Public Securities, by the Piece or Package, at his Ware-House in this City—Also, by GAMBLE and TEMPLE, at their Store in Richmond, and by GAMBLE and GRATTAN, in Staunton:—Amongst which are the following articles,

VIZ:

IRISH Linens, white and brown.
German and British Osnaburgs.
Sacking, ticking, checks, stripes, calicoes and muslins.
Silks in Satins,
Florentines, mantuas, and lustrings.
Ribbands figured and all colours.
Nankeen, India, and striped.
Sewing silk, twist, thread, lace and edging.
Silk, cotton, and worsted stockings.
Gloves, shoes, slippers and sandals.
Handkerchiefs, in silk, cotton and linen.
Shawls and cravats.
Fustians, jeans, velverets, ribdalures, satinett, lasting, corduroy, thickfett, moreens, Joan's-spinning and durants.
Hats, broad cloths, casimers, coatings, and blankets.
A large assortment of books.
Hair brooms and brushes.
Snuff, leather, and Spanish hides.
English and Dutch scythes.
Sickles and cutting-knives.
Copper in raised bottoms, and sheets for stills.
Salt in sacks.
Nails from 3d. to 20d.
Smiths' and hand bellows
Frying pans and coffee mills.
Indigo and window-glass.
China ware in bowls, cups and saucers.
Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga, port, Lisbon, red, Catalonia, and Fayal; in pipes and quarter casks, and a few cases of genuine claret,
Jamaica and Grenada rum.
Molasses, loaf, and brown sugar.
Coffee, teas, chocolate and raisins.
Sweet oil in cases of three doz. each.
Mustard, madder, glue, redwood, log-wood & brimstone.
Bar-iron, nail-rods, steel, and grind stones.
Paints and Putty.
Wool and cotton cards.
Buckskin breeches, and a variety of merchandize not enumerated.

ALSO,

Law's Church Music, and a constant supply of Flour, Butter, Whisky, and Venison Hams, from Augusta, &c.

WINDOW-GLASS of any dimensions, of best quality, furnished on the shortest notice, from the Glass Manufactory in Boston, by orders being left with the said GAMBLE.

Richmond, June 25, 1795.

A MEETING of the NEW-KENT JOCKY-CLUB, will be held at New-Kent Court-House, on the 20th day of July. The members of the said Club are requested to attend on that day.

New-Kent Court-House, July 9, 1795.

TEN GUINEAS REWARD,

And all reasonable expences paid, if taken out of the state, for apprehending

CHARLES GREEN,

FORTY years old, a yellow man of a middle stature. He is a most excellent Hostler, in the general way, and Gardner—a remarkable good Race-Keeper, and Rider, and is handy about every kind of business a house or field servant can be employed in—He will endeavour to pass for a free person, by forging letters of emancipation, and thereby strive to get out of the state. This fellow was very well known on the turf formerly, having rode at all the race grounds of consequence in Littl berry Hardyman's life, and I do suppose he will make his living in the line of his old profession, if he can with safety, in this state, North or South-Carolina, or by his other qualities, if he should go to the North.

JOHN TYLER.

Green-Way, June 11, 1795.

STOLEN from out of my stable, on the 30th of May at night, a forrel Horse, 8 or 9 years old, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, shod all round, a star in his forehead, a small white spot on the left side of his neck, and saddle spots on his back; he had a thick and bushy mane, inclined to lay on both sides of his neck, a switch tail, but rather short, and on one of his hind legs he had a scratch on the ancle, and the tear now may be plainly seen, he had rather a ragged rump, a roach and tender back, paced exceedingly well, and but seldom ever trotted when riding, and then badly, and free spirited when riding in company.

I do suppose the said horse was stolen by a certain Tarlton Horsley, who was then lurking about in the neighbourhood, and went off the same night I lost my horse, and also a negro fellow named ABRAHAM, the property of John Clough, in the possession of Col Richard Anderson, and formerly lived with a Mr. Loving of Amherst, which both were seen together the same night near my house.—The fellow was about 26 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, spare made, thin lips, thin visage, and of a bad countenance, about five feet six or seven inches high, and frequently worked at the shoemaker's trade.

The said Tarlton Horsley is about 30 years of age, rather of a light complexion, a tolerable full face, but not very fleshy, blue eyes, short dark brown hair, about 2 or 3 inches long, and generally wore a queue tide to it, thick, low, squatt and well made, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very cunning, bold and artful; a saddler, shoe-maker, and hatter by trade, and took with him his tools for that business. His own horse he carried off with him was of a deep sorrel, about 4 or 5 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a star in his forehead, and one hind foot white, hanging mane and switch tail, if not lately docked; he carries off with him a brass barreled pistol, hung in a belt by his side; his great coat was of a drab colored cloth, about half worn, his other clothes I do not recollect. It's probably if he has taken the horse of mine, he may dock and roach him, and make sale of him and the negro, and change his name from Horsley to Goodwin, &c as he has lately done, when he sold a horse that he stole of a Mr. C. Pleasants, which was the instigation of his going off. I am apprehensive he is gone to the south or taken a road through Kentucky to get with the Spaniards, as he is well acquainted with both places. I will give Twenty Dollars to any person who will deliver the said horse to me, and on conviction of the thief, so that he be brought to justice, and securing the negro, so that his master gets him again, Forty Dollars.

ADAM TOLER.

Hanover County, June 2, 1795. (6 o wk 4f)

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR APPREHENDING

GOING,

A WELL set fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, when spoken to is slow of speech, and about 23 years of age. I lately purchased him of Richard Banks, a brick-layer of Richmond, with whom he sometime worked at that trade, both there and in Staunton, in Augusta County, at one of which places I expect he is now lurking;—he had on a new oznaburg shirt, an old jacket and breeches, and an old crown of a hat. The above reward will be given for delivery of the said fellow to me, or for committing him in jail so that I get him again.

JOHN TRABUE.

Chesterfield County, July 9, 1795. (2tf)

SALE OF GOODS.

ON Monday next, at the store lately occupied by Alexander Brydie, & Co. in the City of Richmond, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, a great variety of MERCHANDIZE—and also two NEGROES, a woman and child, one HORSE, a DRAY, and a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the estate of Robert M'Cartney, deceased.—Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers on giving bond and approved security to

SAMUEL MOSBY,
Serjeant of the City of Richmond.

The Sale will begin at 9 o'clock.

July 14th, 1795.

To be leased for a Term of Years, together, or separately,

THE House, Lands and Mill of WHITEHOUSE, about three and a half miles from Richmond, on the high road to Williamsburg.—The house contains nine rooms, coach house, stables for 16 horses, an ice-house, which can be filled from a dam or stream lying immediately below it, with a garden of two and a half acres in full culture, with fruit trees of the best quality in full bearing; the standing furniture, bedsteads, tables, and mirrors, chairs, &c. may be rented with the house. The mill has two good streams, believed sufficient to supply water in the driest season, in a good situation for toll; if the tenant chuses, a pair of French burrs will be added to make a compleat flour, as well as a corn mill, and may have a good black miller of tried fidelity. There is about 15 acres may be made into watered meadow at a small expence, and about 450 acres of land, of which two hundred acres are in wood, very convenient for Richmond market.—Apply to Mr. Robert Pollard, Richmond, or Mr. N. Childers, overseer at the place.

June 23, 1795. (tf.)

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly, for a Law to pass, to oblige the owners of mills on the Southanna River, to make openings or slopes, at the said mills, sufficient for the passage of fish.

Hanover, June 15, 1795.

THERE will be a PETITION presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia for the sale of a tract of land, lying in the County of Gloucester, which was the property of the late Philip Lee, of the County of Westmordland.

JULY 3, 1795. (3w)

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber early in January last, a negro man named CHARLES, about twenty years of age, of a yellowish complexion, thick lips, spare made, about five feet eight or nine inches high, has been accustomed to wait in a house from his infancy—I purchased him of the estate of the late *Benjamin Harrison*, Esq about three years ago, many of his relations live at, or in the neighbourhood of Berkeley, on James River, where he may probably be lurking, or may have gone in some vessel to Norfolk. The above reward will be given on delivery of said negro to Mr. *Benjamin Pollard* of Norfolk, or to the subscriber in Richmond.

All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him out of the state.

ROBERT POLLARD.

March 10th, 1795.

ROBERT POLLARD,

CONTINUES TO BUY AND SELL,

Certificates and Warrants

Of this State, and all kinds of CONTINENTAL CERTIFICATES and STOCK—he also transacts business on COMMISSON as usual.

N. B. The highest price given for MILITARY LANDS.

Richmond, January 6 1795.

FOR SALE,

In the TOWN of DUNKIRK, on Mattapony River,

NINE years lease of a commodious and well-finished STORE HOUSE, CRANARY, and STABLE—With which may be had, a Kitchen, Smoke-House, &c and an Acre of LAND adjoining thereto. Also, one half of a WHISKEY DISTILLERY, well fixed with three Stills, &c. Possession will be given of the Store-House, &c. on the 1st day of October, and the Distillery immediately. Should the above property not be disposed of before the 1st of September, they will be then Rented out for one year.

DUNKIRK is situated at the highth of navigation for Bay and Sea Vessels, and the navigation for boats will be opened completely during the present summer, for sixty miles above, in a part of the country abounding in grain, which undoubtedly will make it a very desirable and advantageous stand for merchants and tradesmen to fix at. For terms, apply to WILLIAM LYNE, Jun. living on the premises.

MAY 28, 1795. (6wks tf)

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the

Eagle-Tavern,

In the City of RICHMOND.

IT shall be his study to pay the greatest attention to those who may be pleased to call upon him, and to provide the best accommodations both for themselves and horses.

WILLIAM RADFORD.

February 17, 1795.

FOR SALE,

THREE Thousand ACRES of LAND, on Meherrin River, near Hick's-Ford, the property of Mrs. Edward, which is equal in fertility, to any tract in the State.

This land from its contiguity to the towns of Halifax, North-Carolina, and Petersburg, Virginia, will be an inducement to the agricultural gentlemen, situated near the dividing line of the two states; the former being but 28 miles and the latter 40.

From 1000 to 1500 acres are low grounds, and the high lands superior to any in that part of the country. Any gentleman desirous of becoming a purchaser, may be informed of the terms by applying to

GEORGE PICKETT.

Richmond, January 20, 1795.

FOR SALE,

Or to be Exchanged for Property in New-York, New-Jersey, or Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION CALLED

CHESTERVILLE,

ON Back-River, in Elizabeth-City County; containing by a late survey 920 acres of LAND, of which 477 are cleared, divided and ditched round in 50 acre lots, 233 in wood, and 210 in fine grazing marsh, capable of producing the best salt hay, and supporting from 200 to 300 head of cattle through the winter. The upland is of extraordinary quality, fitted either for corn, wheat, barley or hay—and the natural grass is well calculated to make the latter. There is on it an orchard of about 6 acres of Hughes Crab, and other bearing apple trees; with 500 more choice apple trees ready to set out, near to the dwellings—They consist of a large new convenient brick house, nearly finished, with four large rooms in it, and offices below; a large negro quarter, a kitchen, stable, and store-house in good repair, and a granary 60 by 22 feet, lately completed; and at which vessels of 60 tons may load.

Besides the above, there are about 400 acres of Dry and Marsh LAND, belonging to the Free School, adjoining and rented to Chesterville, at 15l. a year, upon a life lease, and may be taken or not with the place. Also about 80 head of CATTLE and HORSES, 150 SHEEP and HOGS, and some NEGROES.

The advantages of this Plantation for game and fish of every kind, and its adjacence to Norfolk market by water, are recommendations which render it desirable and profitable. For further particulars apply to Doctor FOUSHEE, DANIEL L. HYLTON, and WM. DABNEY, Esqrs. Richmond.

To be sold at public auction, for ready money, on the second Monday in August next, at Webb's tavern, at Northumberland courthouse, agreeably to a decree of the Federal Court, of the United States of America, Middle Circuit, Virginia District, bearing date June 2, 1794.

THE TRACT of LAND whereon THOMAS ROBINSON now lives, containing two Hundred and Ninety-three Acres, more or less; it is a valuable piece of low grounds, the situation very good, in the lower part of the county aforesaid, open to the bay, and convenient to the best fish and oysters.—This land is offered for sale agreeably to the decree aforesaid, to discharge a debt due from the said Robinson to Robert Sewall, for three hundred and forty-three pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence current money, with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 10th day of December 1791, until payment, and the costs of suit and the expences of the sale—and the balance if any, to be returned to the said Robinson.

CATESBY JONES,
JOHN HEATH,
THOMAS EDWARDS,
PRESLY THORNTON,
WALTER JONES,
} Commissioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying for the sale of the glebes in the county of Powhatan; one in the parish of Southam, the other in the parish of King William.

June 11, 1795. (3w)

FOR SALE,

THE Plantation whereon the Subscriber now lives, containing 204 acres, lying in Chesterfield county, on Powhite creek, five miles above the Town of Manchester, and within half a mile of the Buckingham road; the buildings are a commodious dwelling house, a kitchen, barn, and other convenient houses, all of which are mostly new; it is a pleasant and healthy situation.—I suppose those who wish to purchase will view the premises. A further description is thought unnecessary.

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

June 8, 1795. (tf)

At a Court of Quarter Session, continued and held for Cumberland County, the 3d day of May, 1794.

Robert Smith, Pltf.
Versus
William and *Garnet Andrews*, and *Nancy Andrews*, who hath intermarried with *Ambrose Ranfone*, *John Griffin*, and *Mary* his wife, and *Nancy*, *Mary*, and *Joseph Pollard*, infants and children of *Isaac* and *Sufannah Pollard*, by *Isaac Pollard*, their guardian and next friend, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE Defendants, *John Griffin* and *Mary* his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not Inhabitants of this Country: On the Motion of the Plaintiff, by his Counsel, IT IS ORDERED, That the said Defendants appear here, on the first day of October Court next, to answer the Bill of the Plaintiff; and that a Copy of this Order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some Church at the Parish of Littleton, in the County of Cumberland, on some Sunday immediately after Divine Service, and at the front door of the Courthouse of the said County.

(A Copy) Teste,

MILLER WOODSON, Clerk.

(8w)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Revenue Office, April 24, 1795.

PROPOSALS

Will be received at the OFFICE of the COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE, FOR BUILDING A

BEACON-HOUSE,

On SHELL CASTLE ISLAND, in Pamptico Sound, near Occacock Inlet, in North-Carolina, of the following materials, dimensions and description.

THE form is to be an octagon. The foundation is to be of stone, to be sunk nine feet and one half below the surface of the earth, and to be commenced of the diameter of 23 feet. It is to be laid solidly to the height of two feet. From thence to the height of six inches above the earth, or to the bottom of the wooden work, the foundation wall is to be eight feet high, and four feet and one half thick.

The Octagonal Pyramid is to be well framed, and of stout Pine timber. It is to be twenty-two feet in diameter at the base thereof, where it will rest on the top of the stone foundation, to which it is to be well secured by sixteen stout iron straps built therein, and otherwise.

The height of the wooden building from the top of the stone work (six inches above the surface of the earth) is to be fifty-four feet and one half to the top of the wooden work, under the floor of the lantern, where the diameter is to be twelve feet. The foundation is to be capt with sawed stone at least eight inches wide, and sloped at top to turn off the water.

The frame of the Pyramid is to be covered with boards of one inch and one half in thickness, over which is to be laid a good and complete covering of shingles, and it is to be well painted with three coats.

The Beacon-House is to have two windows in the East, and three windows in the West. The sashes are to be hung with hinges, and each sash is to have eight panes of glass, of eight by ten inches.

On the top of the wooden work of the pyramid is to be a strong framed tire of joist, bedded therein, planked over with oak plank extending one foot beyond the sides of the pyramid, thereby forming an eave, which is to be finished by a cornice, the whole having a descent from the center, sufficient to throw off the water, and to be covered with copper.

A complete and sufficient iron Lantern in the octagonal form is to rest thereon; the eight corner pieces or stanchions of which are to be well secured to the upright timbers of the pyramid, or to the tire of joists, or both. These stanchions are to be stout in the lower eight feet, and sufficiently strong above.

The Lantern is to be six feet high, from the floor to the bottom of the dome or roof, and to have a dome or roof of three feet in height. The whole space between the posts to be occupied by the sashes, which are to be moulded on the inside and struck solid. The sashes are to be furnished with large panes of glass; a part of the sash on the South-West side is to be hung with hinges for a door to go out on the platform. The iron rafters of the lantern are to be framed into an iron hoop, over which is to be a copper funnel;—through which the smoake may pass into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head; capable of containing thirty gallons. This head to be turned by a large vane, so that the whole for venting the smoak may be always to leeward.

Eight dormant ventilators are to be fixed in the roof, a large curved air-pipe is to be passed through the floor.

There are to be 5 pair of stairs to ascend to the lantern, the entrance to which is to be by a trap door covered with copper.

The buildings to be furnished with two complete electrical conductors or rods with points. The floors are to be laid with plank. The entrance into the light-house is to be well secured by a strong door hung upon hinges with a strong lock and latch complete.

Also a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE of one story, to be twenty-eight feet in front and fifteen feet deep with a cellar under it, if it should be found practicable to make one. The cellar walls are to be fourteen inches thick, and seven feet high. The story of the house to be seven feet and one half in the clear, the roof to have a rectangular pitch. The floors to be laid in whole lengths, nailed through.

The house is to be composed of two rooms of about thirteen feet and one half by fourteen feet and one half on the lower floor. The stack of chimnies is to be between the two fitting rooms and it is to have two plain fire places, one of them large for a Kitchen, to which is to be joined an oven. There is to be an outer door in front between the two rooms and in the rear, in the kitchen. There to be two windows in each of the rooms.

Each sash is to have twelve panes of glass eight by ten inches. Each window is to have a strong plain shutter, with fastnings and hinges. The doors are to be hung and furnished completely. The ceiling and inner side of the house are to be plastered with two coats. All the wood work outside is to be well painted, and the whole is to be finished in a plain and decent manner.

An OIL VAULT is to be built ten by twelve feet in the clear, arched over, and covered with earth or sand, over which a shed is to be built. It is to be furnished with three strong cedar cisterns with covers, each capable of containing two hundred Gallons.

The entrance to the vault is to be secured by a strong door. The builder is to procure and pay for all materials, labor, workmanship, provisions and other objects of cost charge or expence for a sum to be proposed and agreed upon, and to execute the before described work, and every part thereof in a good and workman like manner.

Convenient payments or advances, on security, will be made.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE-OFFICE, *April* 24, 1795.

PROPOSALS

Will be Received at the Office of the *Commissioner of the Revenue*,

FOR BUILDING A

LIGHT-HOUSE,

On the Head Land of Cape Hatteras on the coast of North Carolina, of the following materials, dimensions, and description.

THE form is to be octagonal. The foundation is to be of stone, to be sunk thirteen feet below the bottom of the water table or the surface of the earth, and to be commenced of the diameter of twenty nine feet.—From such commencement to the height of four feet the foundation is to be laid solidly and from thence to the bottom of the water table, the foundation wall is to be nine feet high and nine feet thick.

The diameter of the base from the bottom of the water table to the top thereof (where the octagonal pyramid is to commence) is to be twenty-eight feet four inches and the wall is there to be seven feet thick. The wall of the octagonal pyramid is to be six feet thick at the base thereof, on the top of the water table.

The height of the building from the bottom of the water table, and from the surface of the earth, is to be ninety feet to the top of the stone work, under the floor of the lantern; where the diameter is to be fifteen and one half feet and the wall three feet.—The whole of the wall is to be built of stone.

The water table is to be capt with sawed stone, at least eight inches wide and sloped at the top to turn off the water. The outside of the walls is to be faced with hewn or hammer dressed stone, having four windows in the north-east and five windows in the south-west. The sashes are to be hung with hinges, and each sash is to have twelve panes of glass, eight by ten inches.

On the top of the stone work is to be a framed tier of joists, bedded therein, planked over with oak plank, extending two feet beyond the wall thereby forming an eave which is to be finished with a cornice, the whole having a descent from the centre sufficient to throw off the water, and to be covered with copper. A complete and sufficient iron lantern in the octagonal form is to rest thereon. The eight corner pieces or stanchions of which, are to be built in the wall to the depth of ten feet. Their stanchions to be nearly three inches square in the lower ten feet, and 3-1-2 inches by 2-1-2 inches above. The lantern is to be ten feet and nine inches in diameter, it is also to be ten feet high from the floor to the bottom of the dome or roof and to have a dome or roof of five feet and nine inches in height. The whole space between the posts or upright pieces at the angles is to be occupied by the sashes, which are to be moulded on the inside and struck solid. Each sash is to have twenty eight panes of glass, fourteen by twelve inches. A part of the sash on the south-west side is to be hung with hinges for a convenient door to go out on the platform. The rafters of the lantern are to be framed into an iron hoop, over which is to be a copper funnel, through which the smoke may pass into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head, capable of containing one hundred gallons.

This head is to be turned by a large vane; so that the hole of venting the smoke, may be always to leeward. Eight dormant ventilators are to be fixed in the roof, a large curved air pipe is to be passed through the floor, and a close stove is to be provided and fixed in the lantern. There are to be eight pairs of stairs to ascend to the lantern, the entrance to which is to be by a trap door covered with copper. The building is to be furnished with two complete electrical conductors, or rods with points. The floors are to be laid with plank, of at least one inch and one half in thickness. The entrance to the light-house is to be well secured by a strong door hung upon hinges with a strong lock and latch complete.

Also a frame House to be thirty-four feet in front and fifteen feet deep with a cellar under it. The cellar walls to be eighteen inches thick and seven feet high.

The first story of the house is to be eight feet, and the second, seven feet and six inches high. The floors are to be laid in whole lengths, nailed through. The stack of chimnies is to be finished with two plain fire places on each floor, one of them large for a kitchen. Two windows below, and three above in front and rear, each sash to have eighteen panes of glass ten by twelve inches. The doors are to be hung and furnished completely.

The ceilings and sides of the house are to be plastered with two coats; all the wood work inside and out is to be well painted and the whole to be finished in a plain decent manner.

An oil vault to be built twenty by twelve feet in the clear; arched over and covered with earth or sand, over which a shed is to be built—It is to be furnished with nine strong cedar cisterns, with covers, each capable of containing two hundred gallons.

The entrance of the vault is to be secured by a strong door. A well is to be sunk at a convenient distance, and furnished with a curb, bucket and rope completely. The builder to find and pay for all the materials, labor, workmanship, provisions, and other objects of cost, charge or expence for a sum to be agreed upon and to execute the before described work and every part thereof in a good and workman like manner.

Convenient payments or advances, on security, will be made.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL Company are in immediate want of a number of

LABOURERS,

to whom the highest monthly wages will be given. All persons inclining to furnish hands, are requested make application to the President, Robert Andrews, Esq. in Williamsburg; one of the Directors in Norfolk; or to Mr. George Capron, at the Canal.

Published by Order of the President and Directors,

Teste, ROBERT BROUGH, Clerk.

May 19, 1795. (6w)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly for the establishment of a Ferry a cross James River, to the land of Samuel H. Saunders, opposite the town of Jefferson, to the land of Thomas E. Randolph, Goochland.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be exposed to sale, on the 29th July next, for ready money, on the premises,

A MOIETY of a Tract of LAND in the county of Goochland, on James River, known by the name of ELK ISLAND—also in further conformity to said decree, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, one half of a Tract of LAND lying in the county of Fluvanna.

COMMISSIONERS.

June 22, 1795.

I INTEND to leave VIRGINIA the first of July next. And as it is probable I shall not return until next spring—All persons having business to transact with me, will please to apply to Mr. WILLIAM BERKELEY of Richmond, who is empowered to act for me in my absence.

ANTHONY SINGLETON.

June 3, 1795.

WILLIAM GALT

HAS just imported in the ships Nelly and Kitty from London, and the St. Tammany from Liverpool, a general assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the season, and now opening in his store, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, produce, or public securities.

Richmond, June 22, 1795. (4wks)

TAKEN up by the Subscriber in Chesterfield County, a dark bay HORSE, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 8 or 9 years old, has been docked and appears to have been branded on his near buttock and shoulder, but cannot be made out, has a small blemish in his right eye. Appraised to eight pounds.

JACOB FLOURNOY.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-Away from the Subscriber, on the 17th of February last, a very bright mulatto lad named DICK, about 19 or 20 years old; he is knock kneed, and had on a white negro cotton waistcoat and overalls. I suspect he will go to some town and endeavour to pass for a free man, having frequently travelled with me to several parts. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me in Gloucester County, or half if secured in Jail so that I get him again.

June 10, 1795. FRANCIS WHITING.

THE PURCHASERS of the Lands, sold in the County of Hanover by the Trustees for the creditors of the late Gen. Nelson, are requested to attend in the City of Richmond, at the house of Capt. John Moss, on the 30th day of July next, for the purpose of receiving their deeds, and making the payments which shall then be due. And at the same time and place, the creditors are requested to meet either personally, or by their representatives properly authorized, to adjust their respective claims, receive their dividends, and give the stipulated acquittal to the heirs and devisees of the said Gen. Nelson, who have on their parts, fulfilled the compromise between them and the creditors.

ROBERT ANDREWS,
RO: SAUNDERS,
DAVID JAMESON,
} Trustees.

JUNE 20, 1795. (6w)

NEW DRUG & MEDICINAL STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

H. J. CRAWFORD

IS now opening for sale, in the brick corner store, lately occupied by Messrs. Lenox and Davidson, four doors below the Eagle-Tavern, a very extensive assortment of the best Drugs and Medicines, Shop Furniture and Surgeons Instruments, Paints, Colors, &c. with the most approved Patent Medicines, which are just arrived in the Nelly and Kitty from London—He has also received a fresh supply for his wooden store, one door below Col. Gamble's, at both of which, Practitioners, Druggists, and Country store-keepers will be supplied with any of the above articles at a considerable allowance.

ALSO, A LARGE QUANTITY OF

RED BARK,

of a superior quality, will be sold low by the cwt.

Orders from any part of the country executed with punctuality and dispatch.

The above articles will be sold for cash, produce or public securities.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted, who will be initiated in the study of Medicine, with whom premiums will be expected.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of JEDEDIAH LEEDS and JOHN MUMFORD, under the firm of *Leeds & Mumford*, was dissolved on the thirteenth instant:—All those indebted to them, will please make payment; and all who have any demands against them, will make application to either of the parties.

June 24, 1795. (10wks)

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:—

To John Griffin, William Allen Burton, and Allen Burton, wherever you are.

GENTLEMEN,

TAKE NOTICE, That on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JULY next, between the hours of TEN o'clock in the forenoon and SIX o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. *John Ford's* Tavern, in the County of Cumberland, and State aforesaid, I shall proceed to take the depositions of *John Nunnally* and *Moses Nunnally*: And on the TWENTY-FOURTH, in the same month between the hours as aforesaid, I shall, at the house of Mr. *Benjamin Burton*, in Halifax County, and State aforesaid, take the deposition of the said *Benjamin Burton*. The above depositions relative to a certain matter of controversy in Chancery, now depending and undetermined in the Court of Cumberland as aforesaid between you, *John Griffin*, Plaintiff, and *Moses Arnold*, *Thomas Arnold*, Executor of *William Arnold*, deceased, and *William Arnold*, *Isaac Beacham*, *William Allen Burton*, *Allen Burton*, and *John Burton*, Defendants. And in case of failure in taking of the depositions as above described, this notice to continue good from day to day (Sundays only excluded) until the whole be taken.

JOHN BURTON.

Cumberland County, and State aforesaid, June 15, 1795.

THOMAS GILLIAT,

Has just imported in the ship NELLY & KITTY, *from* LONDON, *a general assortment of*

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season:

He is also daily in expectation of receiving a further supply in addition to the above, by the ships Anne Catharine, from Liverpool, and the Atlantic, from London, all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Produce, or Public Securities.

It will be necessary to remind those, who are indebted for purchases now due, that they cannot be supplied with a further assortment of goods, unless their old balances are first discharged: Therefore, any application contrary to this, will not be complied with.

Richmond, June 19, 1795. (6w)

STRAYED from Manchester, on Thursday the 11th instant, a young bay HORSE, about 4 feet 9 inches high, branded thus R on the left hind thigh; his two hind hoofs are almost white, and above one of his fore knees there is a small white spot, which appears to have proceeded from a hurt. Any person delivering the said Horse to the subscriber in Manchester, or giving such notice whereby he may be found, shall be liberally rewarded, on application to

JAMES BRANDER.

Manchester, June 23, 1795.

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